

The Palladium.

HENRY STITH, Editor.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1851.

WE are authorized to announce that Mr. Henry S. Foote, a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the Southern District of the State, May 23, 1851.

Hon. Henry S. Foote and his political friends.

In a long list of appointments for public speaking, by Mr. Foote and Mr. I. N. Davis, published in the "Hinds County Gazette," we see that Monday, June the 23d, is the day designated for them to be at Holly Springs. We presume the people of Marshall feel but little curiosity to hear what Mr. Foote can say in behalf of his Northern friends, for the promotion of whose interest he exerted himself so much in the last Congress. Not content with incurring the displeasure of his constituents by voting to depose the South, which had cherished and honored him, of all her rights in the public domain, he has rendered himself less worthy of confidence by his instability and duplicity. He has invited instructions from the Legislature of his State, and then disregarded them. He has denied that he was, or ever had been opposed to the scheme of the Nashville Convention, and expressed his approbation of the whole action of this State upon that subject. On the last point we adduce as evidence the following letter:

Winnipeg, April 25th, 1850.
My Dear Sir: I have your kind and interesting letter of the 20th inst. in which you have requested me to take notice of your paper, the above and undated charge that I am, or ever have been hostile to the scheme of the Nashville Convention. My views have so often been published both in Congress and elsewhere, in support of the whole action of our noble State on the subject, that I should have been surprised at the charge, had it not been my lot to be the object of some misrepresentation of every kind during the whole period of my Southern career. I believe me to be your faithful and cordial friend.
H. S. Foote.

Subsequently, in a letter "to the editor of the Washington Union," dated January 7th, 1851, he defines the object of the Union movement, then in progress in Washington, to be the attainment of political results of various kinds, and especially the election in 1852, of a President and Vice President of the United States, as nominees of a National Union Convention.

So it appears clear, beyond dispute that, this "Union movement" in this State, had not its origin here, but is a scheme of Northern invention, systematized in Washington City, by Mr. Foote and his allies, into whose hands he had assisted to transfer the rights of his constituents. And he is now acting the part assigned to him in this political drama, by attempting to organize a Northern party, South. And what is the result Mr. Foote proposes to attain? It is not to prevent Mississippi from seceding, as some of his followers honestly suppose; but it is, according to his own written declaration, "the election in 1852, of a President and Vice President, as nominees of a National Union Convention." We suppose he means that, he and his co-adjutors, who understand the game they are playing, desire to elect a President who will go into office pledged to keep the States united (not by a just administration of the government and strict regard for the rights of the States, but) by military power if he should deem its application necessary. We are strengthened in this view of the subject from the fact that a "Union meeting" held in Vicksburg in April last:

"Resolved, That the question of preserving the Union is paramount in importance to all political questions whatever."

The men who sanction such a sentiment, are prepared to see Congress abolish slavery in the States, and to submit without resistance. They are prepared to surrender all the rights of the States, and their own liberty, and to live under a consolidated national despotism.

Let the Northern States believe that, the South would submit to the abolition of slavery, and the act would, probably, be consummated at the next session of Congress. Does any well informed man doubt it? And yet some of Mr. Foote's followers are pursuing a course, and promulgating sentiments eminently calculated to induce such a belief in the North. As far back as the date of his letter to the Union, Mr. Foote commenced his efforts to "prepare the hearts of the people" for the reception of his doctrines, but he despaired of success, "unless an organization entirely original could be matured." Yes, original; it was not to be like any other with which statesmen were acquainted. To be "composed," he says, "of the best men of both the old ones." And now he modestly presents himself to the people of Mississippi, as the first choice specimen of "the best men of both the old parties."

Before a new "organization entirely

original" could be made, he knew it was necessary to accomplish a disorganization of "both the old ones." He began the work in that letter, by liberally applying vituperative epithets to all who joined "States Rights associations, whether they chanced to be whigs or democrats." He denounced them as "over-heated zealots," and as "unscrupulous demagogues, as the country has at any time contained." He considered them "ring-leaders of sedition and their slavish myrmidons in the wicked scheme of resisting the supremacy of the laws, and breaking up the Union itself." And he adds, that they invited all to join them "who would consent to become traitors to their country." And thus he compliments the States Rights—Southern rights men, and associations, and especially the democratic party. It should be remembered that the letter from which we have extracted the foregoing delicate expressions, was written by Mr. Foote only a few weeks after the Legislature of Mississippi had adopted resolutions, censuring him for disobeying instructions, as Senator. As soon as he was apprised of the action of the Legislature, he felt that he was politically defunct in this State, unless he could prevail on his "ancient foes" the Whigs, to take him up out of the mire, and induce a few Democrats "for the love of charity" to unite with them. Like a military officer, "cashiered and broke of his commission" for disobeying orders, he resolves to take vengeance on his countrymen, by deserting and "going over to the enemy."

Does any body suppose we should have heard of this "new (Foote) organization entirely original" in this State, if the Legislature had approved Mr. Foote's course in Congress? We think not.

And now it remains to be seen whether the Whigs, who have been, by Mr. Foote, "the best abused men in the world," can reconcile it to their consciences and self-respect, to vote for him, in view of the circumstances which induce him to seek their support.

ELECTION OF SENATOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

CONTRACT FULFILLED.—The bargain by which the democrats and free-soilers of the Massachusetts Legislature formed a coalition to defeat the whigs, has just been consummated by the election of the notorious abolitionist, SUMNER, to the United States Senate. Only think of such a consummation being wrought out by the "natural allies of the South," of whom we used to hear so much! What a broad national platform they stand upon!

The above editorial paragraph we clip from the Holly Springs Gazette of the 9th inst. Short as it is, it contains a fair specimen of a design to insinuate a fallacy into the minds of those who read it, for the purpose of creating prejudice against democrats here, as well as in Massachusetts; or, it is an example of inability to state the facts more fully for want of information. We leave it to the editor to determine, whether it is a specimen of the former, or example of the latter.

The first assertion is, that the "democrats and free-soilers," formed a coalition to defeat the whigs. This is designed, we think, to make the impression that the whigs in the Massachusetts Legislature were not "free-soilers," and that they, if they could, would have elected to the Senate a man who was not a "free-soiler." Such an impression would embrace a two-fold deception. First, it cannot be doubted or successfully denied, that all the whigs in the Massachusetts Legislature were "free-soilers." Secondly, it cannot be denied, that the man for whom the whigs voted in that election was a "free-soiler."

We have no doubt that Charles Sumner is a free-soiler and abolitionist; and we denounce and condemn his election to the United States Senate as much as any man can, but at the same time we deny that the whigs are more entitled to our approbation for their conduct in that case, than the democrats; indeed not so much, because, twenty-seven uncontaminated democrats refused to vote for Sumner, or for his free-soil abolition whig competitor, Robt. C. Winthrop; while all the whigs voted for the latter. To prove that Winthrop, for whom the whigs in the Massachusetts Legislature voted, is also free-soiler and abolitionist; and for the purpose of ascertaining how much reason the Gazette would have had to exult over his election, we will briefly refer to some of his acts, which are conclusive in regard to his opinions.

Mr. Winthrop was a member of Congress nearly ten years. And the journals show that, he exhibited great fidelity to his abolition sentiments, by voting with Slade, Adams, Giddings and other enemies of the South, on all questions relating to slavery and the reception of abolition petitions. He

opposed the admission of Florida into the Union: he opposed the annexation of Texas: he opposed the war: and when Winthrop proposed his infamous "proviso" to the three million bill, in March, 1847, Winthrop voted for it. Several times in 1841 and 1842, he voted against the 21st rule, which was designed to keep abolition petitions out of Congress. In February, 1842, Giddings presented a petition for a separation of the Union between the Northern and Southern States, and Winthrop voted against a motion to lay it on the table; and he voted in the same month for the reception of a petition, presented by Mr. Adams, for the adoption of measures to dissolve the Union. Much other evidence might be adduced to prove that Winthrop is no better, as far as the South is concerned, than Sumner, bad as he is. But it seems that it was a contest between two whigs. The Boston Post, says, Sumner is a whig who refused to support Gen. Taylor because he was not whig enough—that he goes to Washington with no pledge to sustain a single democratic measure; and the Transcript says, he will probably act with the whig party.

To show that the Gazette intended its paragraph for effect, and that it did not believe the charge it was making against the democrats had any merit in it, we subjoin another editorial paragraph, from the same paper of October the 4th, 1850.

Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop.
We have lost our confidence in this gentleman. His course on the slavery question, at the recent session of Congress, has induced us to set our face against him. Once, or twice, during the fearful struggle just ended, he has voted for the Wilmot Proviso. It has shaken our confidence in his patriotism. It seems to us that any man who could give such a vote, under the circumstances, when he knew that the South was in a fever of excitement; when he knew that her people were goaded almost to madness by the infatuation and insolence of just such northern men as he has proved himself to be when he knew that the Union was in the most imminent peril, and that the very measure for which he voted, if enacted by Congress and sanctioned by the President, would shatter that Union into a thousand fragments; must have been either mad, or lost to the dictates of patriotism, and reckless to his country's best interests. We wash our hands of him, and deliver him fully over to the tender mercies of our neighbor.—Gaz.

STATE RIGHTS—RESOLUTIONS OF 1798 AND 1799.—Mr. Buchanan.

In the first number of the Palladium, we remarked, (in reference to the Federal Constitution) that "We belong to the school of strict constructionists." In our second number we stated that, "We believe one of the most efficient means for preventing future invasion of our rights, and securing at all times a beneficent administration of the government, could be found in the adoption by the whole people of the South of the republican doctrine of '98 '99." And that "the invariable application of its principles would secure to us harmony, safety and equality under the Constitution."

Since the publication of the above remarks, we have seen a letter (which we knew nothing of before) from the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, addressed to the Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia. In expressing his opinion as to the best means "for the maintenance of the Constitution, and the Union of the States in their original purity," he says: "I feel no hesitation in answering, by a return to the Virginia platform of States Rights, prescribed by the resolutions of 1798, and '99, and Mr. Madison's Report."

It affords us great pleasure to perceive that not only Mr. Buchanan, but many others of the greatest eminence in the Democratic party, are urging adherence to principles so perfectly in accordance with those which are most fully sanctioned by our humble judgment. These principles have stood the test of more than fifty years' criticism—have sustained the assaults of all the "allied forces" of political factions, and have passed through the ordeal, not only not overthrown, but thoroughly vindicated, and firmly established as the wisest, safest, best exposition of the Rights of the States and the powers of the General Government, which has been devised since the adoption of the Constitution.

The resolutions and Mr. Buchanan's letter will be found in our columns today. Our readers will find the Resolutions and the extracts from Mr. Madison's Report interesting, (although they may have read them before) and particularly valuable for future reference, in these times of governmental usurpation, and honest inquiry concerning the rights of the States. We have carefully copied them from the fourth volume of a work compiled by Elliot, entitled "Debates in the several State Conventions on the adoption of the Federal Constitution." They may be relied on as correct. We expect to publish the "Alien and Sedition Laws,"

which furnished the occasion for adopting the resolutions. The perusal of them will greatly aid, in forming a just appreciation of the resolutions.

Notices of the Mississippi Palladium.

We thank our co-temporaries for the many complimentary notices of this paper, which we find in our exchanges. We have sometimes almost yielded to the temptation to publish a long list of them, but have refrained thus far.—However, having become a species of public property by assuming the position of Editor, it may, possibly, be agreeable to all who wish us success, to know what is said of us by those whose knowledge is derived from long personal acquaintance. We therefore hope we will be excused for making the annexed extracts from two lengthy notices—one from the "West Alabamian," and the other from the "Pickens Republican,"—two papers of opposite politics, published in the town of our late residence in Alabama.

Mississippi Palladium.

We were agreeably surprised last week in receiving a new exchange from Holly Springs, Miss., Vol. I, No. 1, edited by our former fellow-citizen of Carrollton, Judge Henry Stith, and entitled as above. It is a large, handsome and well printed sheet. Our knowledge of the ability of the editor to make a useful paper, does not oblige us to judge of what it will be by the appearance of the two excellent numbers that have reached us. Our friend left us about two years ago, having resided in Pickens several years, during which time, he was Judge, and once a representative in the Legislature, and all the time, was looked upon as one of the leaders of the Democratic party here. As such, as a "States Rights man," and as an original Calhoun man, his present views, expressed in his 'Introduction,' may not be read amiss by some of his former co-workers and co-partisans in this field of his former labors.

We shall be happy to greet our old friend in his new weekly face, and to send him our *phiz* back again, and if we find any more as good as the above [From the Introduction.] it shall go out to the democracy of Pickens, through the columns of the Republican, as a salvo to some other doctrines that are rife hereabouts. [Pickens Republican.]

The Mississippi Palladium.

We have received the first and second numbers of this new paper. Edited by our esteemed friend Henry Stith of Holly Springs, Mississippi. We welcome the Judge to our fraternity with a cordial grasp and a hearty greeting.

Judge Stith was for some nine years a practicing lawyer in this county, and was at the time he removed at the head of the bar. He possesses a sound head, clear judgment, unwavering integrity, and an untiring industry which overcomes all difficulties in his path—save one! The Judge is single, we do not say an old bachelor, but he is single. If our recommendation will avail with the demoiselles of Holly Springs, we suggest to them the existence of a prize in the editor of the Palladium.

West Alabamian.

Rhode Island and Gov. Dorr.
We learn through the "Union" that the Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 10th inst., after a session of four and a half days. A Bill was passed to restore Ex-Governor Dorr to the rights of citizenship. His friends testified their joy at the result by firing a salute of one hundred guns.

The Democratic State Rights Party will be held in the City of Jackson, Miss., on Monday the 16th day of June, to nominate candidates for State offices.

The Democratic State Rights Convention For this Congressional District, will be held at Pontotoc, on Monday the second day of June, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Marshall County Convention.
It is recommended by a public meeting which was held in this place on Monday 19th May, that the State Rights Party, of this County, hold a Convention in Holly Springs, on the first Monday of July next, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the State Convention, and for the Legislature. And it is also recommended that, each Police District in the County send twenty delegates to the County Convention.

The World's Fair in the United States.

It having been resolved that the World's exhibition in 1852, shall be held in the United States, at New York, some of the persons interested are already moving in the matter. A meeting of delegates of the various railroad and steamboat companies was held at the Astor House, New York, a few days since, with reference to the increased facilities that will be required by the public on the occasion of the proposed Fair. Our countrymen must be up and stirring, for the French are talking of having a World's Fair next Year.—N. Y. Sun.

An Irishman, who had been talking in rather ambiguous terms about the sudden death of his parental relative, was asked if he had lived high? "Well, I said," he said Terence, "but he died high."

"Why, what do you mean?"
"Faith, I mean, that, like the United States Bank, he was suspended."

CHARCOAL IN CISTERNS.—Two gallons of fine charcoal will purify a dozen hogheads of water, which the small is so unpleasant it cannot be used.

Democratic State Rights Meeting.

In accordance with previous notice a meeting of those opposed to Northern aggression, and Southern submission, was held at the Court-house in Holly Springs, on Monday the 19th inst.

On motion William Crump was called to the Chair and Lloyd Selby was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

Gov. J. W. Matthews moved that a committee of ten be appointed to select delegates for the District and State Conventions.

The Chairman appointed the following persons as said committee: Wm. P. Mason, Leroy Sims, James W. Fant, Dr. Wm. Anderson, Wm. Smith, E. N. Davis, D. B. Molloy, Dr. J. D. M. Litchfield, Maj. Thomas Mull, and Wm. D. Geary.

The committee retired, and in a short time reported the following list of delegates for those Conventions, which was received and adopted.

For the State Convention at Jackson: J. W. Hill, J. C. Gibbons, John Chew, Lloyd Selby, J. H. R. Taylor, J. F. Trotter, C. L. Thomas, A. A. Puryear, M. D. Robinson, and Wm. Jeffries. Alternates, Joseph Mosely, and D. G. Glenn.

For the District Convention at Pontotoc:

Wm. Crump, T. L. Dunlap, D. B. Molloy, W. F. Mason, J. H. Hendley, Wm. F. Starnes, T. J. Ward, C. H. Mott, J. Whitmore, and Thomas J. Hudson.

Lloyd Selby, offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we believe Gen. John A. Quitman, is the decided choice of the Democratic State Rights party of this county for Governor, and our delegates to the Jackson Convention, be instructed to vote for him, and to secure his nomination.

The following Resolutions were also offered by Lloyd Selby, and adopted: Resolved, That we are in favor of the division of the State of California, on the line 36, 30, by purchase or cession, and of so amending the Territorial bills for New Mexico, and Utah as to repeal the Mexican laws on the subject of slavery, said to exist in those Territories and any other laws, that prevent the slaveholder from going there with his slaves.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to the law of the last Congress, abolishing the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and that it ought to be repealed by the next Congress to assist in giving peace and quiet to the South.

The following Resolutions offered by Major Mull, were adopted, after being debated:

Resolved, That we recommend to the States Rights party of this county to hold a Convention in Holly Springs, on the first Monday of July next, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the State Convention, and for the Legislature.

Resolved, That each Police District in the county, be recommended to send twenty delegates to that Convention.

On motion of Maj. Thos. Mull it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jacksonian and Palladium, and other papers friendly to the cause of Southern Rights.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

WM. CRUMP, Ch'r.
LLOYD SELBY, Sec.

From the New Haven Register, May 24th.

Connecticut Elections.

We learn by telegraph this morning that Thomas H. Seymour, was elected Governor of this State by two majority on joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature. This intelligence will gladden the heart of every true democrat in Connecticut, and is a glorious victory for the cause of the Union. No man has done more nobly than he to merit the confidence thus placed in him, and none have executed the duties of the responsible station which he has just been elected to fill more faithfully than has Governor Seymour.

Green Kendrick (whig) was elected lieutenant governor by a majority. Thos. Clarke (free-soil whig) was elected treasurer by four majority.

John P. C. Mather (democrat) was elected secretary of State by a majority.

Rufus G. Pinney (democrat) was elected comptroller by two majority.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Although the joint ballot of the Legislature resulted in the re-election of Governor Seymour, yet we regret that we lost our candidate for lieutenant governor—Hon. Charles H. Pond—by one vote. Parties are so nearly balanced on the joint ballot, that the votes of one or two not strictly party men decide the choice. Mr. Pond is a veteran in the democratic ranks, an experienced, able, and useful public officer, and will carry with him into retirement the respect and hearty good-will of the democracy, who will not fail to remember him in future.

We may say the same of our respected friend Mr. Smith, the late treasurer.

Extract from the Message of Governor Seymour.

"A difference of opinion upon the question of jurisdiction over the territories of this country, involving the alleged right to exercise powers over the same not expressly given by the constitution, has on several occasions, marked important events in our history, & seriously menaced the stability of the Union. We have just passed through such another crisis as that of 1820, and, though something like tranquility has been restored, the danger to our institutions is not wholly removed. No form of government, founded originally in the common consent of the several parties to the compact, can for any great length of time survive such assaults: the thing is impossible.

"The future peace of the country will depend upon the manner in which the compromise measures are sustained. These have already become a pledge of the fidelity of the several States to each other. The objections which have been made to these measures in different sections furnish no reasonable ground that I can discover for any attempt to overthrow the late plan of adjustment, or withdrawing from the Union on that account. The right to discuss with fervency and zeal every question which arises under our free institutions is not only the privilege, but the duty of an American citizen. But higher and more transcendent still is the duty to maintain the laws.

"I say, therefore, that the measures of which I have spoken, one and all, must be supported in good faith, or we cannot hope to see this form of government continue. That part of the recent series of statutes which comes nearest home to us, and grates harshly,

perhaps, on the feelings of the North, has a firm constitutional basis, and is equally entitled to the support of this, and every other section of the country. It is designed to carry out that provision of the constitution which originally met with no opposition from any quarter whatever.

"Passing over what has already been done to keep the peace of this country, may I not say one thing more is wanting—a return to that spirit of conciliation which, in the early days of the republic, gave to the Union its greatest strength and only security for the future? Whatever action, then the legislature may feel called upon to take upon any of the questions to which reference has been made, I feel at liberty to indulge the hope that its course will be such as to place the State of Connecticut on patriotic and dignified ground, in presence of its sister States, and the Nation, and the World."

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

Executive Chamber, May 8, 1851.

Still Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Globe, we have Galveston dates to the 24th inst. and Lavaca dates to the 26th ult.

The steamboat Washington, employed on the Brazos river, got aground at Col. Coney's plantation during the late overflow, and was left outside the bank when the water fell. She is said to be about thirty yards from the shore, but in a good position to be launched.

The steam excavator built for the canal to connect Galveston Bay with the river Brazos has been put to work with the most satisfactory results. Another machine for the other end of the canal, is nearly finished and will soon be ready to commence operations.

The Victoria Advocate says that a colony has been established about ten miles above that town, on the Fourcites system, by Gen. John D. Wilkins, of Louisiana; but now under the management of Mr. John A. Rogers, a German of education and intelligence. It appears that each member of the colony is required to contribute \$400 on being admitted, after which he is entitled to an equal participation in its products by contributing equally in labor, services, &c.

Public meetings are being held in Eastern Texas with a view to improve the navigation of the Angelina river to the highest practicable point. There is but little doubt, from the spirit manifested, but that the enterprise will succeed.

An overflow in the Gaudaloupe river, Western Texas, is anticipated. The river, has risen fifteen feet. The crops on its banks and in the Guadalupe valley are in excellent condition.

A spirit of agricultural improvement and enterprise is reigning on the Brazos river. Many large plantations are being opened, lands are in demand, and many internal improvements are in contemplation.

The accounts from every part of the State are very favorable as regards the state of the corn and cotton crops. Abundant yields of both are anticipated.

The episcopal convention for the diocese of Texas commenced its session in Galveston on the 1st inst. A large number of delegates from the interior were present. Bishop Freeman presided.

Census returns from all but ten counties in the state have been completed. The total white population of the state is put down, in round numbers, at 168,000 and of slaves at 62,000. The population thus entitled to representation in Congress—(adding three-fifths of the slaves to the whites)—is 205,000, securing two members in the House of Representatives.

Major Heiss, formerly of the Washington Union, has arrived in Galveston. Messrs. Bourland and Miller, commissioners for investigating land titles west of the Nueces, are in San Antonio on their way to Eagle Pass. Gen. Harney, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Lieut. T. J. Wood, is soon to leave San Antonio for Corpus Christi, to commence a tour of inspection of all the posts under his command.

The report of the death of Wild Cat is contradicted by travellers lately arrived in San Antonio from El Paso. He was in the latter place in good health and spirits.—Picayune.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Disputed Senatorship.

Blank Votes.—The election of Chas. Sumner, in Massachusetts, was effected by disregarding blank votes. Two blanks were cast on the last ballot.—Had they been counted, Sumner would not have had a majority of the whole number of votes and would not have been declared elected.

In Rhode Island, at the late Senatorial election, the same rule prevailed. Blank votes were thrown out of the count. Gen. James had not a majority of all the votes cast, including blanks. Without them he had a majority, and was declared to be chosen accordingly.

But in Florida, the other rule was enforced against Mr. Yulee, in a remarkable case. He had no opponent on the first ballot, receiving twenty-nine votes to thirty blanks. It was decided that this was no election, and on a subsequent ballot Mr. Mallory was elected, and has accepted the place.—Mr. Yulee protests and claims the seat. It has been made a question which of these elections is valid, and it is assumed that all cannot be so. The Senate of the United States, as the judge, under the constitution, of the "elections, returns, and qualifications" of its members, is expected to set aside one or the other, by ruling that blanks shall be counted, and thus defeating Sumner and James; or that they shall be thrown out, and thus giving Mr. Mallory's seat to Mr. Yulee.

Our own opinion is, that the elections of all, as declared by the Legislatures, will stand. The constitution of the United States makes no rule for uniformity in the method of electing Senators by the States. On the contrary, it provides expressly that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." Congress may "make and alter" these regulations, but it has not done so. The "manner" of electing Senators is, therefore, absolutely within the control of the Legislature of "each State." The manner of choosing, by the counting of blanks or the exclusion of blanks, is a matter for State legislation only; and Massachusetts may decide for herself one way, and Florida another way, without being a rule to each other, or responsible to any other authority.

The Senate is, indeed, the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members; but in regard to the legality of an election, the duty of the Senate is to inquire whether the regulations, constitutionally adopted by the State, have been fully complied with. The inquiry should be, were the lawful forms of Massachusetts complied with there? and the lawful forms of Florida complied with there? If they have been, the elections will be valid, even though effected by a different "manner" of voting in each State.

The decision will not be on the question whether blanks must always be counted, or always disregarded, but what is lawful practice in each State. Knowing no reason to doubt the assent of the competent State authorities to the "regulations" by which these several Senators were chosen, we repeat that we suppose that all these men will retain their seats.

Mr. Buchanan's Letter to the Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, April 10, 1851.

My Dear Sirs—I have received your kind letter of the 2d inst., with the resolutions adopted by the Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia, inviting me to address the Association at such a time as may suit my convenience, and to counsel with them "in regard to the best means to be adopted in the present alarming crisis, for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union of the States in their original purity."

I should esteem it both a high honor and a great privilege, to comply with this request; and therefore regret to say that engagements which I need not specify, render it impossible for me to visit Richmond during the present, or probably the next month. The Association do me no more than justice, when attributing to me a strong desire "for the maintenance of the Constitution, and the Union of the States in their original purity." While few men in this country would venture to avow a different sentiment, yet the question still remains, by what means can this all-important purpose be best accomplished? I feel no hesitation in answering by a return to the old Virginia platform of State Rights, prescribed by the resolutions of 1798 and '99 and Mr. Madison's report. The powers conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, must be construed strictly, and Congress must abstain from the exercise of all doubtful powers. But it is said these are mere unmeaning abstractions—and so they are, unless honestly carried into practice. Like the Christian's faith, however, when it is genuine, good works will inevitably flow from a sincere belief in such a strict construction of the Constitution.

Were this old republican principle adopted in practice, we should no longer witness unwarrantable and dangerous attempts in Congress to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery, which belongs exclusively to the States where it exists—there would be no efforts to establish high protective tariffs—the public money would not be squandered upon a general system of internal improvements, general in name, but partial in its very nature and corrupting in its tendency, both to the government and to the people; and we would retrench our present extravagant expenditure, pay our national debt, and return to the practice of a wise economy, so essential to the public and private prosperity.

Were I permitted to address your Association, these are counsels I should give and some of the topics I should discuss, as the best means "for the maintenance both of the Constitution and the Union of the States, in their original purity," and for the perpetuation of our great and glorious confederation.

With sentiments of high regard, I remain yours very respectfully. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Robert G. Scott, C. S. Morgan, Thos. E. Jeter, Committee of the Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia.

Death of an Old Soldier.

Mr. Samuel Reed died at his residence in Cherokee county, N. C. his native State, on the 14th ult., at the age of one hundred and one years. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought at the Eutaw Springs, Monmouth, Guilford Court-House, King's Mountain, and several other places; he also served one campaign in the war with England in 1812.

We will attend to the request of the Rev. Elias Rogers, on our next, as we could not find the necessary papers in time for publication this week. F.

RED ANTS can be kept out of closets and other places by impregnating the air with camphor, as this odor is offensive to all the insect family.